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ABSTRACT

An investigation of the interlibrary loan (ILL) borrowing patterns of six academic libraries and one large urban library--all members of the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL)--analyzed data on transactions carried out through the OCLC ILL system during the 3 month period of March through May of 1988. The data and analyses focused on the: (1) number and type of lending institution; (2) number of loans by state; (3) types of libraries from which loans were made; (4) number of items borrowed per CARL library; (5) number of titles borrowed by Library of Congress classification letter; and (6) number of items by year of publication of item. One study result showed that CARL members overwhelmingly borrow from within the state of Colorado whenever possible; when it is not, they tend to borrow from libraries in the southwest and midwest United States; and twice as many items are borrowed in the humanities and social sciences as in the physical and natural sciences. It is noted that OCLC data provide a valuable way to analyze interlibrary-loan traffic. Concluding the report are the following appendices: (1) Interlibrary Loan Policy, Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines; (2) Rules for the Administration of the Colorado Library Network--Payment for Lending Program; (3) BCR Interlibrary Loan Code; and (4) a report from the CARL User's Group ILL Task Force. (26 references) (Author/MAB)

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INTERLIBRARY LOAN ON OCLC BY COLORADO ALLIANCE OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES MEMBER LIBRARIES

by

Mary L. Larsgaard
University of California, Santa Barbara

1991

Author abstract: Three months of interlibrary-loan (ILL) transactions made by the member libraries of the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL), during the time period March through May of 1988, were analyzed. Statistics were compiled for: number and type of lending institution; number of loans by state; types of libraries from which loans were made; number of items borrowed per CARL library; number of titles borrowed by LC classification letter; number of items by year of publication of item. CARL members overwhelmingly borrow from within the state of Colorado whenever possible; when it is not, they tend to borrow from libraries in the southwest and midwest U.S. Twice as many items were borrowed in the humanities and social sciences as in the physical and natural sciences. OCLC data provide a valuable way to analyze interlibrary-loan traffic.

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NOTE: Research and writing for this project were done in 1988 and 1989.

I. The Problem and Its Setting

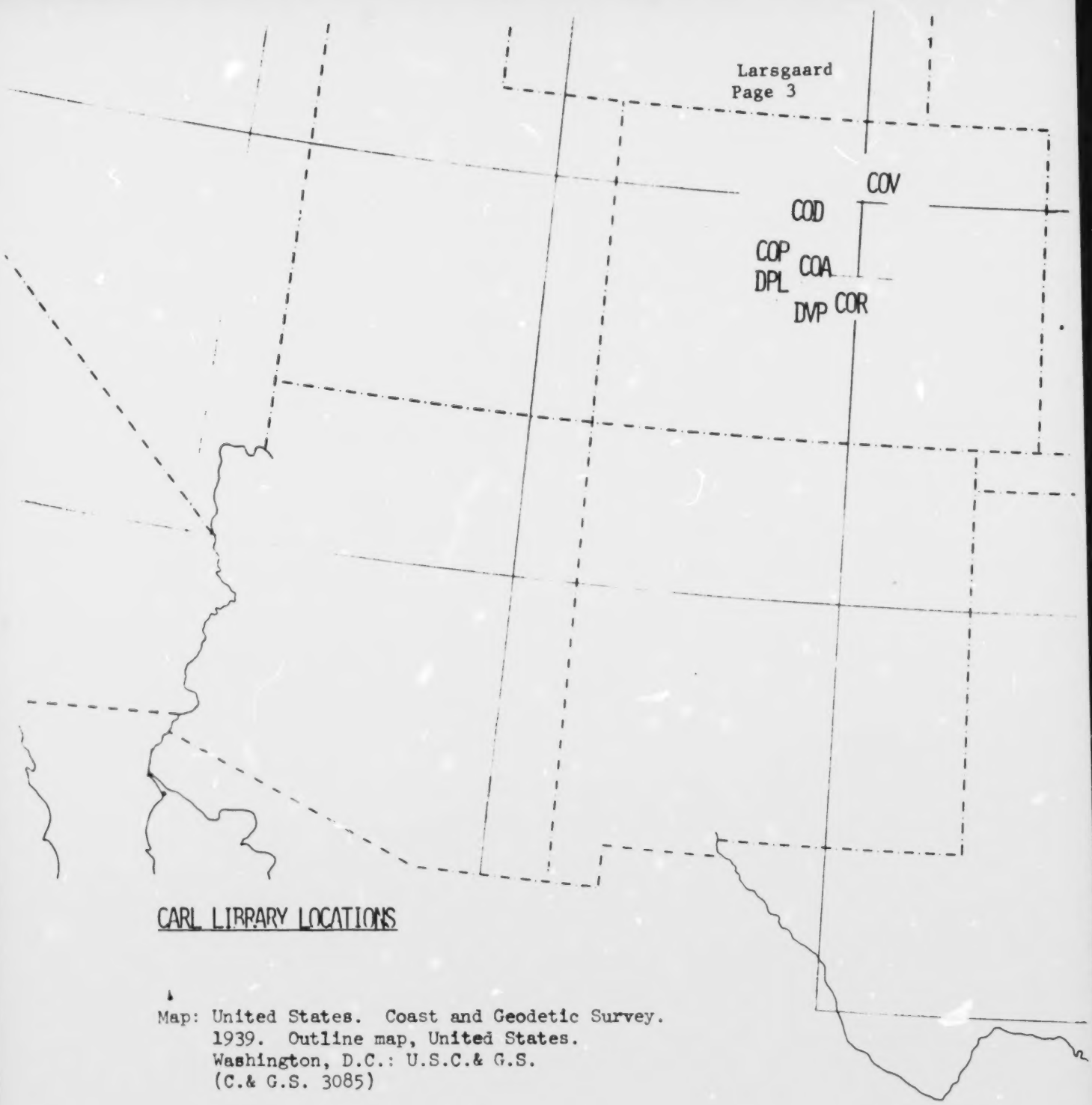
Interlibrary loan (ILL) has been an important service of the U.S. library community at least since World War II. In the last ten years, as the information explosion has continued unabated, and as periodical prices have skyrocketed, it is a service that has become even more heavily used. The question that this study attempts to answer is, what are the patterns of transport of information to Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL) libraries on the OCLC ILL system? This question will be studied using both library-science and geography points of view. The purpose of the study is to take a relatively small number of interlibrary loan statistics, and see what analysis may be done and how useful it is, thus producing a study for comparison with future studies.

The online system of ILL carried on through OCLC Inc. is a massive one, generating over three million interlibrary loan requests a year, and therefore this study is intentioanlly circumscribed in nature. A list of the limitations of the study most properly begins with the most obvious, namely that only libraries in the CARL group will be studied. These libraries were selected on the basis of their being a compact, relatively closeknit - both geographically and administratively - group that has similarities to other library networks in the United States. The author's special interest is academic libraries, and all but one of the CARL libraries is academic; fortunately, that one exception is a large public library, which

provides good contrast to academic libraries, while at the same time being a library that because of its location - in a downtown urban area with many businesses that use the main branch - does have a research component to its services. The libraries are listed below:

1. Auraria (OCLC symbol, COA): serves three downtown-Denver campuses;
2. Colorado School of Mines (COP): serves a small highly specialized campus, emphasizing engineering and geology;
3. Denver Public Library (DPL): a major metropolitan public library; the largest component of CARL;
4. Regis College (COR): a small, Jesuit, liberal-arts college;
5. University of Colorado, Boulder (COD): a broad-spectrum state university, the flagship of the state university system; there are also a CU Medical Center (COU; not part of CARL) and the CU Health Sciences Center (CYI);
6. University of Denver (DVP): a private university, with emphasis on the liberal arts and on business sutdies; it also has a law library (LLE);
7. University of Northern Colorado (COV): primarily an undergraduate liberal arts university; the only one of the CARL libraries studied here that is not in the Denver metropolitan area.

Arizona State University recently became a part of CARL; it is not included in this study except in as far as it loans materials to the other CARL libraries, since one of the intents of the study is to concentrate on the online borrowing done by libraries that are geographically close together.



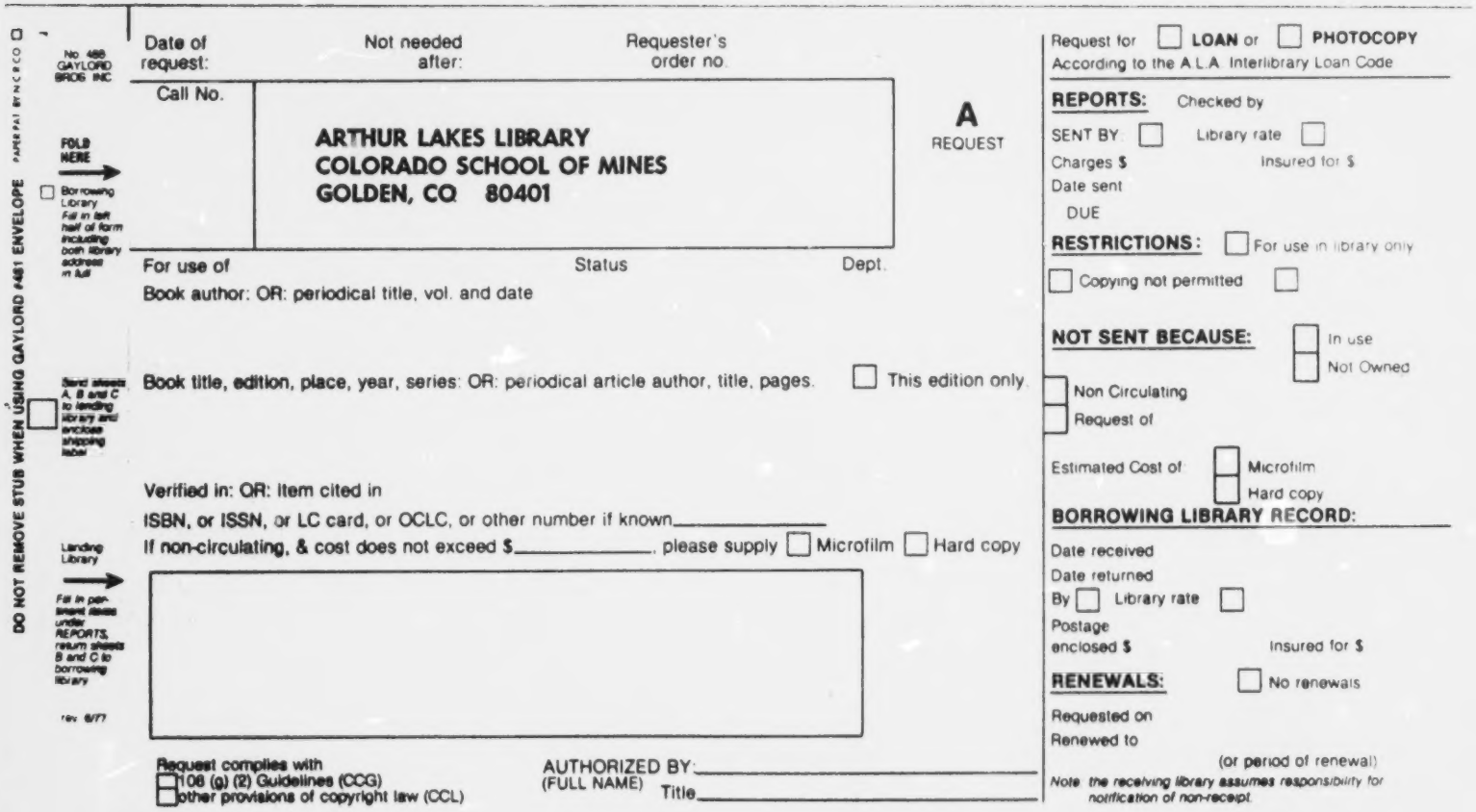
CARL LIBRARY LOCATIONS

Map: United States. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
1939. Outline map, United States.
Washington, D.C.: U.S.C.& G.S.
(C.& G.S. 3085)

The study is not concerned with: the language of items borrowed; fill rate (although this will be reported as one of the statistics derived); photocopy vs. actual item; manual ILL; costs (except as this influences choice of lending library); pending or conditional records (completed records only are included in the study); and subject of item borrowed matched to borrowing library.

At this point, a brief outline of the OCLC ILL system is needed to set the stage. OCLC began, in the early 1970s, with the goal of providing an online data base of cataloging records, so that member libraries - at that time limited to certain libraries in the state of Ohio - could save time and money by using each other's cataloging records and the Library of Congress's (LC) MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) tape records, rather than either purchasing cards from the Library of Congress (with delays that could easily run six months to a year) or each library individually doing original cataloging for what were often the same items. The system, originally called the Ohio College Library Center, worked so well that by 1975 OCLC had gone national, in the process changing its name (really, the acronym could scarcely have been more felicitously chosen) to the Online Computer Library Center.

Fairly quickly, libraries saw that what OCLC had done to revolutionize cataloging could certainly also be done for ILL; a 1973 study by R.M. Hayes stressed the feasibility of such a system. Before OCLC, libraries used ILL forms (see Figure 1) and telephone calls, doing verification and location from various tools, most notably the National Union Catalog



No. 488 GAYLORD BROS. INC.

DO NOT REMOVE STUB WHEN USING GAYLORD #481 ENVELOPE

FOLD HERE

☐ Borrowing Library
Fill in left half of form including both library address in full

☐ *Send sheets A, B and C to lending library and enclose shipping label*

Lending Library

Fill in pertinent items under REPORTS, return sheets B and C to borrowing library

rev. 6/77

Date of request: | Not needed after: | Requester's order no.

Call No.

ARTHUR LAKES LIBRARY
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
GOLDEN, CO 80401

A
REQUEST

For use of | Status | Dept.

Book author: OR: periodical title, vol. and date

Book title, edition, place, year, series: OR: periodical article author, title, pages. ☐ This edition only.

Verified in: OR: Item cited in

ISBN, or ISSN, or LC card, or OCLC, or other number if known_____

If non-circulating, & cost does not exceed $_____, please supply ☐ Microfilm ☐ Hard copy

Request complies with
☐ 108 (g) (2) Guidelines (CCG)
☐ other provisions of copyright law (CCL)

AUTHORIZED BY:_____
(FULL NAME) Title_____

Request for ☐ **LOAN** or ☐ **PHOTOCOPY**
According to the A.L.A. Interlibrary Loan Code

REPORTS: Checked by

SENT BY ☐ Library rate ☐

Charges $ Insured for $

Date sent

DUE

RESTRICTIONS: ☐ For use in library only

☐ Copying not permitted ☐

NOT SENT BECAUSE: ☐ In use ☐ Not Owned

☐ Non Circulating

☐ Request of

Estimated Cost of: ☐ Microfilm ☐ Hard copy

BORROWING LIBRARY RECORD:

Date received

Date returned

By ☐ Library rate ☐

Postage enclosed $ Insured for $

RENEWALS: ☐ No renewals

Requested on

Renewed to

(or period of renewal)

Note: the receiving library assumes responsibility for notification of non-receipt.

Figure 1

(NUC; a list by main entry of all the works cataloged by LC during a given time period; see Figure 2 for a sample entry); in its later years, NUC listed codes at the end of each record for some of the libraries holding the items. When NUC did not work - and it often did not - the ILL staff member just took a guess as to what library might have the item a user requested. With OCLC, all the staff person need do is call up a record (see Figure 3), look at the codes for the holding libraries (there are approximately 4,200 libraries - 51% academic, 17% public, 14% government, 9% corporate, 6% processing centers, and 4% other - on OCLC that participate in the ILL subsystem; see Figure 4), and then request the ILL workform (see Figure 5) and send the request online. On that ILL workform, the requesting library may list in preferred sending order up to five libraries to which the request will be transmitted; the system will start with the first library listed and then move sequentially through the rest until the request is filled or until it reaches the end of the string, in which case, the request goes to the requesting library's "Pending" file, at which point the requesting library may move on to the next five libraries (if any) listed on the holdings attached to the OCLC bibliographic record.

The subsystem came up in April of 1979. By October of 1979 2,200 requests a day were being handled (Lemos 1980, p. 103). In the 1979-1980 year, there were 565,680 transactions, in 1982-1983 1,404,267; by 1985 there were 55,000 requests per week. Between 1979 and June of 1988, approximately 17 million transactions took place on OCLC; currently it averages between 85,000 and 100,000 transactions per day (with a

Figure 2

U. S. *Geographical and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region.*

... Report on the lands of the arid region of the United States, with a more detailed account of the lands of Utah. With maps. By J. W. Powell ... Washington, Govt. print. off., 1878.

xiii, 195 p. 2 fold. maps. 24cm. (45th Cong., 2d sess. House. Ex. doc. no. 73)

Contents.—Physical characteristics of the arid region.—The land-system needed for the arid region.—The rainfall of the western portion of the United States classed upon the "Smithsonian tables of precipitation in rain and snow";—Water supply, by G. K. Gilbert.—Certain important questions relating to irrigable lands.—The lands of Utah.—Irrigable lands

(Continued on next card)

4—42628

(4158)

U. S. *Geographical and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region.* ... Report on the lands of the arid region of the United States ... 1878. (Card 2)

Contents—Continued.

of the Salt Lake drainage system, by G. K. Gilbert.—Irrigable lands of the valley of the Sevier river, by Capt. C. E. Dutton.—Irrigable lands of that portion of Utah drained by the Colorado river and its tributaries, by Prof. A. H. Thompson.—Land grants in aid of internal improvements, by Willis Drummond, jr.

1. U. S.—Public lands. 2. Irrigation—The West. 3. Irrigation—Utah. 4. Rain and rainfall—The West. I. Powell, John Wesley, 1834-1902. II. Gilbert, Grove Karl, 1843-1918. III. Dutton, Clarence Edward, 1841- IV. Thompson, A. H. V. Drummond, Willis, jr.

4—42628

Library of Congress HD1671.U5A4 1878

(4151)

U. S. *Geographical and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region.*

Report on the lands of the arid region of the United States, with a more detailed account of the lands of Utah. With maps. By J. W. Powell. 2d ed. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1879.

xv, 195 p. maps. 23cm.

Contents.—Physical characteristics of the arid region.—The land-system needed for the arid region.—The rainfall of the western portion of the United States classed upon the "Smithsonian tables of precipitation in rain and snow";—Water supply, by G. K. Gilbert.—Certain im-

(Continued on next card)

Rc—1572

(4212)

U. S. *Geographical and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region.* Report ... 1879. (Card 2)

Contents—Continued.

portant questions relating to irrigable lands.—The lands of Utah.—Irrigable lands of the Salt lake drainage system, by G. K. Gilbert.—Irrigable lands of the valley of the Sevier river, by Capt. C. E. Dutton.—Irrigable lands of that portion of Utah drained by the Colorado river and its tributaries, by Prof. A. H. Thompson.—Land grants in aid of internal improvements, by Willis Drummond, jr.

1. U. S.—Public lands. 2. Irrigation—The West. 3. Irrigation—Utah. 4. Rain and rainfall—The West. I. Powell, John Wesley, 1834-1902. II. Gilbert, Grove Karl, 1843-1918. III. Dutton, Clarence Edward, 1841-1912. IV. Thompson, Almon Harris, 1838-1906. V. Drummond, Willis, jr. VI. Title: Arid region of the United States.

Rc—1572

Library of Congress HD1671.U5A4 1879
—— ——— Copy 2. TC823.6.P62

(4212)

U. S. *Geographical and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region.*

Report on the methods of surveying the public domain, to the secretary of the interior, at the request of the National academy of sciences. By J. W. Powell, 1878. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1878.

16 p. 23cm.

1. Surveying—Public land—U. S. 2. U. S.—Surveys. I. Powell, John Wesley, 1834-1902.

6—2473

Library of Congress TA522.U61
—— ——— Copy 2.

U. S. *Geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian.*

Annual report ... 1873–1874, by George M. Wheeler, captain corps of engineers, U. S. A. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1875–94.

12 v. illus., plates, maps (part fold.) diagrs. and 4 atlases of fold. maps. 28½cm.

Atlases accompany reports for 1876–1879.

Reports are from Appendices of the Annual reports by the U. S. chief of engineers for 1875–1884.

Preliminary reports for 1889 and 1871 were issued by the U. S. Engineer department. The regular annual report for 1872 not published in separate form but issued as appendix ee of the annual report of the U. S. chief of engineers for that year.

(Continued on next card)

G S 6—287

(4081)

U. S. *Geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian.* Annual report ... 1873–74. (Card 2)

List of reports, with contents of each, may be found in "Catalogue and index of the publications of the Hayden, King, Powell, and Wheeler surveys ... by L. F. Schmeckebier. 1904." (U. S. Geological survey. Bulletin no. 225).

1. U. S.—Surveys. 2. U. S.—Exploring expeditions. 3. The West—Description and travel. I. Wheeler, George Montague, 1843-1905.

G S 6—287

U. S. Geol. survey. Library (260) 1 W5A
Copy for Library of Congress (4081)

U. S. *Geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian.*

Annual report upon the geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana, by George M. Wheeler ... Being Appendix JJ of the Annual report of the chief of engineers for 1876. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1876.

2 p. l., vi, 294 p., 1 l., 296–695 p. incl. illus., maps, tables. 2 pl. (1 fold.) 7 fold. maps, fold. diagr., fold. profile. 28cm.

Page 237 wrongly numbered 717.

1. U. S.—Surveys. 2. U. S.—Exploring expeditions. 3. The West—Descr. & trav. I. Wheeler, George Montague, 1843-1905. II. Title. III. Title: Geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian ...

31-18794

Library of Congress GE74.W54
(3) [917.8] 857.1

U. S. *Geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian.*

... Catalogue of articles placed at the United States Centennial exhibition, 1876. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1876.

8 p. 24cm.

1. Philadelphia. Centennial exhibition, 1876—U. S.

5-31670

Library of Congress QE74 W46

U. S. *Geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian.*

... Catalogue of plants collected in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, with descriptions of new species. (By Sereno Watson and Joseph T. Rothrock) Washington, Govt. print. off., 1874.

62 p. 24½cm.

At head of title: Engineer department, U. S. army.

1. Botany—The West.

8—25118

Library of Congress QK141.U5
—— ——— Copy 2. (6)(1)

U. S. *Geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian.*

... Catalogue of the mean declination of 9018 stars between 0° to 2° and 2° to 24° right ascension, and 10° and 70° of north declination, for January 1, 1875. Prepared under the direction of First Lieutenant Geo. M. Wheeler ... in charge of U. S. Geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian, by T. H. Safford ... Washington, Govt. print. off., 1879.

[3] p. l., 207 p. 30cm.

At head of title: Engineer department, United States army.

1. Stars—Catalogs. I. Safford, Truman Henry, 1836-1907. II. Title.

8—24080

Library of Congress QB6.U9
(30b1) 522.80

U. S. *Geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian.*

Field list of time stars for use of U. S. Geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian. 1878. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1878.

13 p. 23cm.

12

1. Stars—Catalogs.

G S 8—288

Library, U. S. Geological Survey (200) 1 W816

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Figure 3

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 Screen 1 of 2
COP - FOR OTHER HOLDINGS, ENTER dh DEPRESS DISPLAY RECD SEND
 OCLC: 7015477    Rec stat: c Entrd: 801209        Used: 880115
Type: a Bib lvl: a Govt pub: f Lang: eng Source: u S/L ent: 0
 Repr:   Enc lvl: I Conf pub: 0 Ctry: dcu Ser tp: p Alphabt: a
 Indx: u Mod rec:   Phys med:   Cont: ^    Frequn: a Pub st:  d
 Desc:   Cum ind: u Titl pag: u ISDS:      Requlr: r Dates: 1873-1884
  1 010      gs08-287
  2 040       c CRU d m.c. d OCL d m/c
  3 043      n-us---
  4 090      QE74 b .W54
  5 090       b
  6 049      COPA
  7 110 20  Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian (U.S.) w 1n
  8 245 00  Annual report ... b [1873-1884] c by George M. Wheeler, Captain
Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.
  9 260 00  Washington, b Govt. print. off., c 1873-84.
 10 300      12 v. b illus., plates, maps (part fold.) diagrs. and 4 atlases
of fold. maps. c 23 cm.

 Screen 2 of 2
 11 500      Reports are from Appendices of the Annual reports by the U.S.
Chief of Engineers for 1873-1884.
 12 500      Preliminary reports for 1869 an 1871 were issued by the U.S.
Engineer department. The regular annual report for 1872 not published in
separate form but issued as an appendix pp of the annual report of the U. S.
chief of engineers for that year.
 13 500      List of reports, with contents of each may be found in "Catalogue
and index of the publications of the Hayden, King, Powell, and Wheeler surveys
... by J.F. Schmeckebier. 1904." [U.S. Geological survey. Bulletin no. 222]
 14 651  0  United States x Surveys.
 15 651  0  United States x Exploring expeditions.
 16 651  0  The West x Description and travel.
 17 700 11  Wheeler, George M. q (George Montague), d 1842-1905. 0 cn
 18 870 19    t 700/1 a Wheeler, George Montague, d 1842-1905.
```

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Figure 4

ALL LOCATIONS - FOR OTHER HOLDINGS DISPLAYS ENTER dhs, OR dhr, DISPLAY RECD, SEND; FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD ENTER bib, DISPLAY RECD, SEND

STATE	LOCATIONS
AZ	AZU
CA	CAW CJL CRU CSJ JQW
CO	COP
DC	SMI
IL	IBK
LA	LWA
MN	MNU
NM	IRU LAN NMT
NY	YHM YJF
OH	OBE
PA	ANS LYU OPE
SD	SMI USD

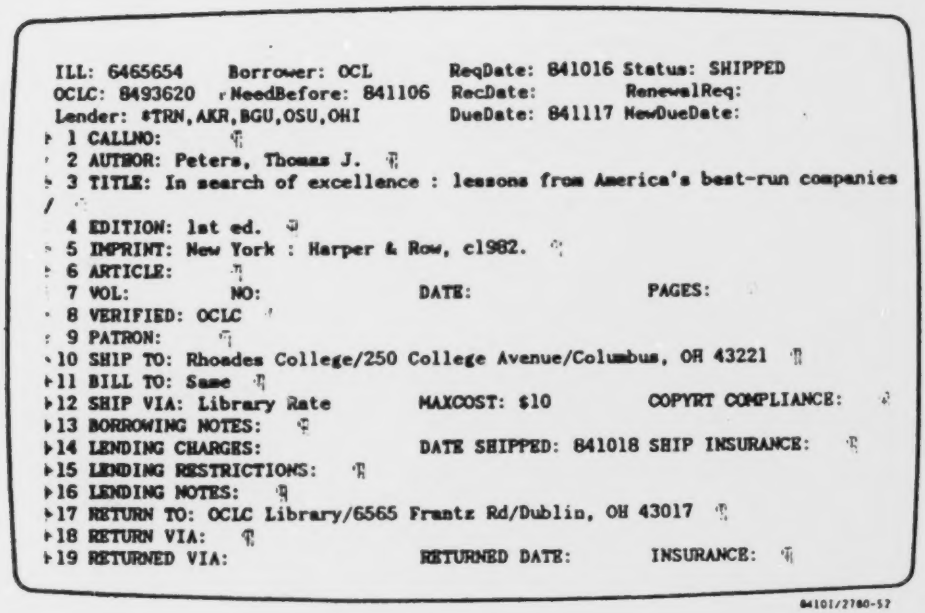
STATE LOCATIONS - FOR OTHER HOLDINGS DISPLAYS ENTER dhr, dha, OR dh, DISPLAY RECD, SEND; FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD ENTER bib, DISPLAY RECD, SEND

STATE	LOCATIONS
CO	COP

REGIONAL LOCATIONS - FOR OTHER HOLDINGS DISPLAYS ENTER dhs, dha, OR dh, DISPLAY RECD, SEND; FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD ENTER bib, DISPLAY RECD, SEND

STATE	LOCATIONS
AZ	AZU
CO	COP
NM	IRU LAN NMT

Figure 5


ILL: 6465654 Borrower: OCL ReqDate: 841016 Status: SHIPPED
OCLC: 8493620 NeedBefore: 841106 RecDate: RenewalReq:
Lender: *TRN,AKR,BGU,OSU,OHI DueDate: 841117 NewDueDate:
1 CALLNO:
2 AUTHOR: Peters, Thomas J.
3 TITLE: In search of excellence : lessons from America's best-run companies
4 EDITION: 1st ed.
5 IMPRINT: New York : Harper & Row, c1982.
6 ARTICLE:
7 VOL: NO: DATE: PAGES:
8 VERIFIED: OCLC
9 PATRON:
10 SHIP TO: Rhoades College/250 College Avenue/Columbus, OH 43221
11 BILL TO: Same
12 SHIP VIA: Library Rate MAXCOST: $10 COPYRT COMPLIANCE:
13 BORROWING NOTES:
14 LENDING CHARGES: DATE SHIPPED: 841018 SHIP INSURANCE:
15 LENDING RESTRICTIONS:
16 LENDING NOTES:
17 RETURN TO: OCLC Library/6565 Frantz Rd/Dublin, OH 43017
18 RETURN VIA:
19 RETURNED VIA: RETURNED DATE: INSURANCE:
84101/2780-52

From: OCLC interlibrary loan user manual. 3rd ed. 1:3.

transaction being counted every time something is done to an ILL record).

Libraries requesting items follow definite patterns of practice, which are in the main dictated by cost of the loan (the number one choice factor, although libraries are also chosen on the basis of previous experience with them). When a library makes an ILL request on OCLC, it is charged by OCLC and when it fills an ILL request from another library, it receives a credit from OCLC; the object for every library is to be a net lender rather than a net borrower. There is yet another fee involved, that charged by the lending library to the borrowing library. Fees charged for ILL service vary considerably from library to library, from nothing to $15.00 or $20.00 - and in all cases these fees may be waived for libraries that are in the same network (see appendices for copies of the Bibliographical Center for Research (BCR) ILL code, the ILL policy for the Colorado School of Mines, and the rules for the administration of the Colorado Library Network). Libraries within the CARL network either do not charge each other at all (when a book is borrowed) or some minimal amount (when photocopy beyond a certain number of pages is requested); within the state of Colorado, the fees may be less to a Colorado library than to an out-of-state library, largely because the Colorado State Library pays a certain amount (which varies from year to year and is usually less than $5.00) per filled loan to the lending libraries.

All libraries seek to avoid ILL charges, since these charges must either be footed by the library, paid for by loan credits or passed on to the requestors. The first is avoided in as far as possible, since because of the ways in which libraries are funded, ILL services must usually be self-supporting, with fees paid by the user.

There are also non-financial constraints. OCLC started up nationally, as previously noted, in the mid-1970s; not all libraries in the United States belong to it, and, of those that do, relatively few have completed retrospective conversion, putting all their holdings on OCLC. Some libraries will not loan through the OCLC ILL system, on the grounds that doing so provides far more requests than the library has the staff to honor, or for other reasons; the two that most immediately come to mind here are the Linda Hall Library (a superb research collection) and the U.S. Geological Survey Library (the largest civilian earth-science collection in the world). The Library of Congress will loan only if it is the court of last resort; the requesting library must try all other sources first, and not confine its searching to OCLC. Some libraries do not loan to anyone, for any reason, at any time; the New York Public Library is a prime example of this. No library will loan reference, fragile, rare, or exceptionally valuable items. And then there is the copyright problem; a given library may request only one article out of an issue of a periodical at a time, and only five requests for any one article in one issue for a five-year publication period; the out here is that if the library is currently subscribing to the periodical title, an unlimited number of photocopied pages is acceptable,

on the grounds that the library is filling in its collection.

What all of this means is that the borrowing pattern for all CARL libraries is that in the main they attempt to borrow from each other, or, failing that, from other libraries in Colorado, or, failing that, from other libraries in the BCR network to which the CARL libraries also belong. Looking at the statistics generated in the study, one sees the differences in borrowing and lending patterns, and observes the subjects that are most often borrowed.

II. Review of Literature

There has of course been a substantial amount of research done on ILL and on OCLC. Those most useful to this study have been Virginia Boucher's invaluable 1984 publication, Interlibrary loan practices handbook, and the 1972 work, A study of the characteristics, costs, and magnitude of interlibrary loan in academic libraries. Boucher's work explains well how interlibrary loan should proceed, how the work should be done, and what the options and roadblocks are. The information provided in the 1972 study was particularly striking in that it seemed to say that ILL is one area in which the more things change (e.g., using online systems of ILL), the more they stay the same, with statements agreeing with what goes on in CARL libraries during the present; for example:

1. The majority of the loan requests received in any one region are also originated in that region (p. 34).
2. The majority of the interlibrary lending activity for a given library is conducted within state borders. As the collection size of the lending library increases, a larger proportion of loans is supplied to libraries located out-of-state. Nearly 50% of the requests from academic libraries originate out-of-state, though, while a strong proportion of the loan requests from all other types of libraries are initiated within state (pp. 34-35).
3. Items published in the preceeding ten years seem to be requested most frequently, regardless of type of publication or subject matter; social sciences and science and technology

material was most likely to be from that time period, with older materials in the main being related to the humanities (p. 39).

Bills 1984 and Glasco 1985 deal specifically with the impact of an ILL subsystem available on OCLC. Bills noted that the chief benefits of using OCLC for ILL are increased patron access to resources, increased speed, a better attitude on the part of patrons toward the library because of better fill rates, and a "perceived higher likelihood" that material would be good (p. 78). Glasco's study focussed on the effect on ARL libraries of the system; the benefits she noted were: access to the world's largest bibliographic database; up-to-date holdings records; requests quickly searched, verified, and transmitted, in contrast to the "historically labor-intensive process of verifying in printed bibliographies, determining locations in union lists and typing ALA forms: (p. 41). Her conclusions were:

1. The OCLC ILL subsystem seems to have contributed to a reorganization of ILL services (with such services often becoming separate offices or branches).
2. Participation in the system did not lead to substantial changes in reporting patterns of ILL services or to substantial changes in staffing (although there did seem to be increased use of student labor).
3. Participation in the system did lead to a "dramatic increase" in volume of work done, with minor increases in staff size.
4. The OCLC online catalog has become "the most important bibliographic tool" in ILL services amongst ARL libraries" (pp. 139-141).

Glasco also states that the rules for good ILL practice (gleaned from a 1985 article) are: Use OCLC first; use other union lists next; select the smallest nearby library; and spread requests as much as possible among small libraries.

There is another subject area of literature of assistance in working with interlibrary loan information, and that is geography. ILL is a geographical phenomenon; that is, information is moved from one geographic location to another. Libraries themselves are a geographic phenomenon, whose location is closely tied to that of population. A look at the U.S. Bureau of the Census's dramatic map, 1980 Population Distribution in the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 198-; GE-70, no. 6) - sometimes called, "The U.S. at night" because of population being shown as white on a black U.S., with the area outside of U.S. borders in a navy blue - demonstrates the concentration of population - heavily in the northeast U.S., and in California. This population is paralleled by number of libraries, as is evident from the table on p.30. It is geographically interesting to note that OCLC itself is located at the center of the centers of population, 1790-1980, of the U.S. (see Figure 6).

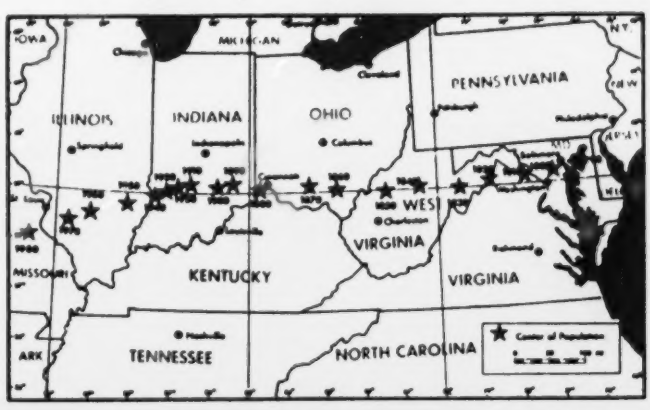
Geography - the study of the interaction of the human race with its environment (the where of things) - has as one of its components transportation geography (a subpart itself of economic geography), which includes the study of the transportation of information, including communication as a substitute for physical transport of human beings. One of the main points of that subdiscipline is the study of the costs

Figure 6

No. 5. Center of Population: 1790 to 1980

["Center of population" is that point at which an imaginary flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would balance if weights of identical value were placed on it so that each weight represented the location of one person on the date of the census]

YEAR[1]	North latitude			West longitude			Approximate location
	°	′	″	°	′	″	
1790 (Aug. 2)	39	16	30	76	11	12	23 miles east of Baltimore, MD
1850 (June 1)	38	59	0	81	19	0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, WV
1900 (June 1)	39	9	36	85	48	54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, IN
1950 (Apr. 1)	38	50	21	88	9	33	8 miles north-northwest of Olney, Richland County, IL
1960 (Apr. 1)	38	35	58	89	12	36	In Clinton Co. about 6½ miles northwest of Centralia, IL
1970 (Apr. 1)	38	27	47	89	42	22	5.3 miles east-southeast of the Mascoutah City Hall in St. Clair County, IL
1980 (Apr. 1)	38	8	13	90	34	26	¼ mile west of De Soto in Jefferson County, MO



[1]For dates of admissions of the States and changes in areal definition, see "State Origins and Boundaries," *United States Summary, U.S. Census of Population: 1980*, vol. I. For year of admission to statehood, see table 318.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population, Vol. 1.*

United States. Bureau of the Census. 1988.
Statistical abstract of the United States, 1987. p. 10.
(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census)

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of transportation, with shipping costs being an important part of location theory. This links up well with yet another sub-discipline, urban geography, one of whose major theories is central place theory. Central place theory provides an account of the size and distribution of settlements within an urban system, assuming that both buyers and sellers make decisions which "maximize their utility" (Dictionary of human geography 1981, p. 35). The technology of communication (which, not surprisingly, is the fastest growing portion of electronics) has reduced the size of the world in terms of time-distance, and has meant that sellers and buyers do not have to be closely located; it also means that the U.S. library world is on its way to becoming one large library, with all of us together forming Alexandria - rather than saying farewell to it. At the same time, such geographic theories as the gravity model - which says that the greater the population of any two centers, the greater the interaction, and the greater the distance between the two, the less the interaction - do have relevance to flows of information in that world, even though there are deviations from the predicted (e.g., libraries attempt to borrow from small libraries) (Rugg 1979, pp. 111-114; Taafe and GAuthier 1973, pp. xiii, 17, 73; Kuecken 1983, p. v; Losch 1954, pp. 94-97). In particular, the theory that postal and telephone systems are rapidly eliminating distance friction for certain types of information movement is one that the OCLC ILL system proves every day; as one author puts it, "In telephonic time-space, all of Anglo-America is at the same place" (Abler 1970, p. 1). Economic geography is also very much concerned with the matter of networks, and a study of

OCLC from a geographic-theory point of view would be fascinating and useful; it is also far beyond the scope of this paper. Yet another part of economic geography is that of types of industries, with service industries being one of those studied; one writer on service industries notes that, "service-rich economies thrive on intercommunications," and that service activities work toward producing nearly an infinite number of products tailored to the needs of the individual user - surely one of the best descriptions ever written of an interlibrary loan office (Daniels 1982, pp. 10, 13)!

The ILL system is heavily dependent upon the telephone lines and the U.S. Postal Service. The most obvious contrast between these two is that while time-distance, in human terms, of using the telphone to call across town or across the country is the same, this very definitely is not true of shipping actual physical objects - unless one is using telefacsimile. Since World War II, speed of transport of postal materials has deteriorated over short distances and improved markedly over long distances, which is why networks such as the Central Colorado Library System (CLSI) and the University of California have courier systems (Abler 1970, p. 2). Yet the Postal Service does remarkably well considering how much material it handles, with 84,928,400,000 pieces projected to be handled in fiscal 1989 (U.S. Postal Service 1988, p. 24); the Postmaster General has as an objective making the service the leading service enterprise in the U.S., with its current ranking being behind only supermarkets, and ahead of doctors, banks, utilities,

hospitals, department stores, and cable-TV companies (Ibid., p. 1). Mail volume has been increasing in the 1980s at the fastest rate in the service's history, which was not supposed to happen in the electronic mail age; as interlibrary loan clearly illustrates, using computer communications over telephone lines generates postal use far more than it replaces it (Tierney 1988, p. viii).

III. Data

Primary data are OCLC ILL transactions by CARL libraries from March 1 through May 31, 1988. This is in the main an analytical survey, using statistical methods to work with the data. Data were first manipulated by OCLC Research Office staff member Mark Crook, using SAS (Statistical Analysis System); the printouts resulting from this work were then analyzed by the author.

The results of the SAS application are the information in the following printouts:

1. Fill rate (see Figure 7); this data is self-explanatory;
2. Loans by record type and bibliographic level (see Figure 8); especially note that serials form 34 % of the items loaned;
3. Lending institutions in alphabetical order by OCLC code (see Figure 9 for a sample page);
4. CARL libraries borrowing transactions, in alphabetical order by OCLC code (see Figure 10 for a sample page);
5. Library of Congress classification - frequency count (in alphabetical order by class code, A-Z) (see Figure 11 for a sample page);
6. Library of Congress classification - frequency count (in chronologic order) (see Figure 12 for sample page);
7. Items borrowed by CARL libraries, in order by OCLC number (see Figure 13 for sample page).

WILLSUP	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
1	844	62.6	844	62.6
2	291	21.6	1135	84.1
3	122	9.0	1257	93.2
4	55	4.1	1312	97.3
5	37	2.7	1349	100.0

FIGURE 7

RECTYP	BIBLVL	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
m	a	862	63.9	862	63.9
m	c	25	1.9	887	65.8
m	g	1	0.1	888	65.8
s	a	461	34.2	1349	100.0

FIGURE 8

LINST	BLINST	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
CLA	COV	1	0.1	112	8.3
CLH	COV	2	0.1	114	8.5
CLO	COD	1	0.1	115	8.5
CLU	COA	1	0.1	116	8.6
CLU	COD	2	0.1	118	8.7
CLU	COV	1	0.1	119	8.8
CLU	DVP	1	0.1	120	8.9
CLZ	COR	4	0.3	124	9.2
CLZ	COV	1	0.1	125	9.3
CLZ	DPL	1	0.1	126	9.3
CLZ	DVP	1	0.1	127	9.4
CMV	LLE	1	0.1	128	9.5
CNL	COD	1	0.1	129	9.6
CNL	COR	1	0.1	130	9.6
CNL	COV	4	0.3	134	9.9
CNL	DPL	3	0.2	137	10.2
CNO	COV	1	0.1	138	10.2
CNR	COA	1	0.1	139	10.3
CNR	COD	3	0.2	142	10.5
CNR	DPL	1	0.1	143	10.6
COA	COD	16	1.2	159	11.8
COA	COP	8	0.6	167	12.4
COA	COR	12	0.9	179	13.3
COA	COU	2	0.1	181	13.4
COA	COV	12	0.9	193	14.3
COA	CYI	6	0.4	199	14.8
COA	DPL	6	0.4	205	15.2
COA	DVP	9	0.7	214	15.9
COB	COA	9	0.7	223	16.5
COB	COD	7	0.5	230	17.0
COB	COR	3	0.2	233	17.3
COB	COV	1	0.1	234	17.3
COB	DPL	10	0.7	244	18.1
COB	DVP	1	0.1	245	18.2
COB	LLE	2	0.1	247	18.3
COC	COP	1	0.1	248	18.4
COC	DVP	1	0.1	249	18.5
COD	COA	20	1.5	269	19.9
COD	COP	16	1.2	285	21.1
COD	COR	6	0.4	291	21.6
COD	COU	16	1.2	307	22.8
COD	COV	73	5.4	380	28.2
COD	CYI	1	0.1	381	28.2
COD	DPL	20	1.5	401	29.7
COD	DVP	8	0.6	409	30.3
COD	LLE	1	0.1	410	30.4
COE	COA	1	0.1	411	30.5
COF	COA	11	0.8	422	31.3
COF	COD	10	0.7	432	32.0
COF	COR	5	0.4	437	32.4
COF	COU	3	0.2	440	32.6
COF	COV	15	1.1	455	33.7
COF	DPL	11	0.8	466	34.5

FIGURE 9

14

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BLINST	LINST	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
COA	OMC	2	0.1	164	12.2
COA	ORU	1	0.1	165	12.2
COA	SOI	1	0.1	166	12.3
COA	TMB	2	0.1	168	12.5
COA	TPN	1	0.1	169	12.5
COA	TRL	1	0.1	170	12.6
COA	TRO	1	0.1	171	12.7
COA	TSW	1	0.1	172	12.8
COA	TXA	1	0.1	173	12.8
COA	UBV	1	0.1	174	12.9
COA	UCH	1	0.1	175	13.0
COA	UMR	1	0.1	176	13.0
COA	UTT	1	0.1	177	13.1
COA	UUE	1	0.1	178	13.2
COA	UUM	2	0.1	180	13.3
COA	UUO	1	0.1	181	13.4
COA	UUS	1	0.1	182	13.5
COA	VPI	1	0.1	183	13.6
COA	WYU	3	0.2	186	13.8
COD	ACF	1	0.1	187	13.9
COD	AKD	1	0.1	188	13.9
COD	AZN	1	0.1	189	14.0
COD	AZS	7	0.5	196	14.5
COD	AZU	2	0.1	198	14.7
COD	BXM	1	0.1	199	14.8
COD	CBS	1	0.1	200	14.8
COD	CDS	1	0.1	201	14.9
COD	CIN	2	0.1	203	15.0
COD	CLA	3	0.2	206	15.3
COD	CLO	1	0.1	207	15.3
COD	CLU	2	0.1	209	15.5
COD	CNL	1	0.1	210	15.6
COD	CNR	3	0.2	213	15.8
COD	COA	16	1.2	229	17.0
COD	COB	7	0.5	236	17.5
COD	COF	10	0.7	246	18.2
COD	COH	2	0.1	248	18.4
COD	COI	1	0.1	249	18.5
COD	COM	1	0.1	250	18.5
COD	COP	7	0.5	257	19.1
COD	COS	1	0.1	258	19.1
COD	COU	4	0.3	262	19.4
COD	COV	16	1.2	278	20.6
COD	COX	2	0.1	280	20.8
COD	CRL	3	0.2	283	21.0
COD	CRU	1	0.1	284	21.1
COD	CSF	2	0.1	286	21.2
COD	CSH	1	0.1	287	21.3
COD	CSJ	1	0.1	288	21.3
COD	CUF	1	0.1	289	21.4
COD	CUS	3	0.2	292	21.6
COD	CUT	3	0.2	295	21.9
COD	CWR	1	0.1	296	21.9

FIGURE 10

LARSGAARD STUDY LC CLASS ONLY
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATIONS - FREQUENCY COUNT

LC DETAILED CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF TITLES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTION
STATE & LOCAL HISTORY: NEW ENGLAND } F 1-975	3	0.24510
STATE & LOCAL HISTORY: SOUTH & GULF }	1	0.08170
STATE & LOCAL HISTORY: THE WEST }	1	0.08170
HISTORY: MEXICO F 1201-1392	3	0.24510
HISTORY: CENTRAL AMERICA F 1421-1572	1	0.08170
HISTORY: WEST INDIES F 1601-2191	3	0.24510
HISTORY: CARIBBEAN AREA ? F 1601-2191	1	0.08170
HISTORY: SOUTH AMERICA F 1231-3799	2	0.16340
GEOGRAPHY: GENERAL G1-9812	2	0.16340
CARTOGRAPHY GA	1	0.08170
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY GB	2	0.16340
OCEANOGRAPHY GC	1	0.08170
ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHY GF	2	0.16340
ETHNOLOGY & ETHNOGRAPHY ?GN	3	0.24510
FOLKLORE GR 1-950	4	0.32680
MANNERS & CUSTOMS GR 1-7070	1	0.08170
RECREATION GV 1-460	1	0.08170
PHYSICAL TRAINING AGV 301-555	1	0.08170
SPORTS ,	8	0.65359
GAMES & AMUSEMENT GV 1199-1570	2	0.16340
DANCING GV 1570 1749]	3	0.24510
THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN GENERAL H1-99	4	0.32680
STATISTICS HA1-4737	1	0.08170
ECONOMIC THEORY HB1-3840	1	0.08170
ECONOMIC HISTORY & CONDITIONS HC, HD 28-9999	7	0.57190
ECONOMICS: PRODUCTION HD 28-48	16	1.30719
ECONOMICS: LAND HD 101-1395	1	0.08170
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS HD 1401-2310	1	0.08170
ECONOMICS: INDUSTRY HD 2321-4730 G	6	0.49020
LABOR HD 4801-8943	9	0.73529
SPECIAL INDUSTRIES & TRADES HD 9000-9999	9	0.73529
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION HE 1-9400	2	0.16340
COMMERCE HF 1-6182	2	0.16340
BUSINESS HF 5001-6182	28	2.28758
FINANCE HG 1-9999	7	0.57190
PUBLIC FINANCE HJ 9-9995	2	0.16340
SOCIOLOGY: GENERAL WORKS, THEORY HM 1-299	16	1.30719
SOCIOLOGY: SOCIAL HISTORY HN 1-981	1	0.08170
FAMILY, MARRIAGE, WOMAN HQ 1-3034	22	1.79739
COMMUNITIES, CLASSES, RACES HT 51-1595	2	0.16340
SOCIAL PATHOLOGY, CRIMINOLOGY HV	36	2.94118
SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM HX	2	0.16340
OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS J 1-981	4	0.32680
POLITICAL THEORY J 3	3	0.24510
CONST HIST & ADMIN: UNITED STATES JK (? - 1061)	5	0.40850

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FIGURE 11

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATIONS - FREQUENCY COUNT

---------- DATE1=1824 ----------

LC DETAILED CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF TITLES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTION
NONE	1	0.0833333

---------- DATE1=1842 ----------

LC DETAILED CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF TITLES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTION
DOMESTIC ARTS	1	0.0833333

---------- DATE1=1851 ----------

LC DETAILED CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF TITLES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTION
VISUAL ARTS: GENERAL	1	0.0833333

---------- DATE1=1853 ----------

LC DETAILED CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF TITLES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTION
AGRICULTURE: GENERAL	1	0.0833333
TECHNOLOGY - GENERAL	1	0.0833333
DATE1	2	

---------- DATE1=1857 ----------

LC DETAILED CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF TITLES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTION
NATURAL HISTORY: GENERAL	1	0.0833333

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FIGURE 12

```
FIXED FIELD ELEMENTS:     OCLC NUMBER:  2142579
RECTYP: A  BIBLVL: M  REPR:
DATE1: 1975  DATE2     LANGUAGE: ENGLISH


020 $cRs72.00
043 a-ii---$aa-pk---$ae-ur---
050 DS383.5.A2$bR37 1975
082 327.549/1/047
100 Ray, Aswini K.,$d1938-
245 Domestic compulsions and foreign policy :$bPakistan in Indo-Soviet relations, 1947-1958 /$cAswini K. Ray.
250 1st ed.
260 New Delhi :$bManas Publications,$c1975.
300 ix, 254 p. ;$c24 cm.
500 "Originally written as a Ph D  dissertation for the University of Heidelberg and was titled 'Pakistan as a factor in Indo-Soviet
 relations, 1947-58' "
504 Bibliography: p. [239]-244.
500 Includes index.
651 Pakistan$xForeign relations.
651 Pakistan$xPolitics and government.
651 India$xForeign relations$zRussia.
651 Russia$xForeign relations$zIndia.


FIXED FIELD ELEMENTS:     OCLC NUMBER:  2147488
RECTYP: C  BIBLVL: M  REPR:
DATE1: 1964  DATE2     LANGUAGE: ENGLISH


040 $dm.c.
090 M559.S38$bR6x
100 Schubert, Franz,$d1797-1828.$wcn
240 Rosamunde.  Hirtenmelodien; arr.
245 Shepherd melody $bHirtenmelodien from the incidental music to Rosamunde /$cFranz Schubert; arr  for woodwind quintet by Sol Scho
enbach
260 Bryn Mawr, Pa. :$bT. Presser,$cc1964.
300 score (3 p.) and 3 parts ;$c28 cm.
490 Presser Instrumental Library
500 Part for flute & oboe; horn & bassoon; and clarinet.
650 Wind quintets (Bassoon, clarinet, flute, horn, oboe)
740 Hirtenmelodien.
870 $j100/1$aSchubert, Franz Peter,$d1797-1828.


FIXED FIELD ELEMENTS:     OCLC NUMBER:  2171786
RECTYP: A  BIBLVL: S  REPR:
DATE1: 1975  DATE2 9999  LANGUAGE: ENGLISH


040 $dNSD$dOCL$dNSD$dAIP$dNST$dm/c$dNSD
012 2$b3$i8410$k1$en$j0$m1
022 0360-0939
032 709970$bUSPS
035 1603536$bMULS
```

Larsgaard
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FIGURE 13

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The following information was derived from these printouts:

1. Number and type of lending institutions:

Academic	199	(67%)
Public	56	(19%)
Govt.	26	(9%)
Business	6	(2%)
Other	10	(3%)
TOTAL	298	

For comparison, the total number of libraries in 1987 in the U.S. was 31,524, with 15,287 (48%) being public libraries, and 4,824 (15%) being academic libraries (American Library Association directory 1987, v. 1, p. x).

2. Number and type of lending institutions, and number of loans (by state), ranked in order from largest to smallest, and compared with state population rank: see next page.

	Population				
	1980	1984	1987	# of Libraries/state	# of loans
1.	CA	CA	CA	NY (2,382)	CO (746)
2.	NY	NY	NY	IL (1,686)	AZ (73)
3.	TX	TX	TX	PA (1,446)	KS (69)
4.	PA	PA	FL	NJ (1,060)	TX (51)
5.	IL	IL	PA	CA (1,054)	OK (46)
6.	OH	FL	IL	TX (976)	UT (42)
7.	FL	OH	OH	WI (918)	CA (38)
8.	MI	MI	MI	MA (798)	IL (32)
9.	NJ	NJ	NJ	IA (741)	NE (27)
10.	NC	NC	NC	MI (698)	NM (22)
11.	MA	GA	GA	MO (568)	IA (20)
12.	IN	MA	VA	NC (543)	OH (13)
13.	GA	VA	MA	OH (534)	GA (12)
14.	VA	IN	IN	CT (533)	OR (11)
15.	MO	MO	MO	TN (519)	IN (10)
16.	WI	WI	TN	IN (489)	WI (10)
17.	TN	TN	WI	GA (468)	MO (9)
18.	MD	LA	WA	FL (431)	FL (8)
19.	LA	MD	MD	KS (416)	DC (7)
20.	WA	WA	LA	CO (411)	LA (6)
21.	MN	MN	MN	NE (399)	NC (6)
22.	AL	AL	AL	MS (394)	TN (6)
23.	KY	KY	KY	ME (372)	WY (6)
24.	SC	SC	SC	AL (363)	MN (5)
25.	CT	OK	AZ	DC (363)	AL (4)
26.	OK	CO	CO	MO (354)	AR (4)
27.	IA	CT	OK	OR (353)	MA (4)
28.	CO	CT	CT	MN (321)	MI (4)
29.	AZ	IA	IA	VA (298)	NY (4)
30.	OR	OR	OR	NH (296)	ND (4)
31.	MS	MS	MS	KY (278)	SD (4)
32.	KS	KS	KS	WV (267)	VA (4)
33.	AR	AR	AR	AR (257)	MD (3)
34.	WV	WV	WV	VT (254)	NV (3)
35.	NE	UT	UT	OK (253)	PA (3)
36.	UT	NE	NE	AZ (243)	WA (3)
37.	NM	NM	NM	UT (223)	DE (2)
38.	ME	ME	ME	SD (214)	CT (1)
39.	HA	HA	HA	LA (211)	KY (1)
40.	RI	ID	NH	NM (210)	ME (1)
41.	ID	NH	NV	AK (201)	NH (1)
42.	NH	RI	ID	MT (201)	NJ (0)
43.	NV	NV	RI	WA (188)	AK (0)
44.	MT	MT	MT	ID (179)	HA (0)
45.	SD	SD	SD	SC (169)	ID (0)
46.	ND	ND	ND	HA (168)	MS (0)
47.	DC	DC	DE	RI (142)	MT (0)
48.	DE	DE	DC	ND (130)	RI (0)
49.	VT	VT	VT	DE (81)	SC (0)
50.	WY	WY	AK	WY (36)	VT (0)
51.	AK	AK	WY	WY (36)	WV (0)

3. Types of libraries from which the loans were made:

Of the 1,349 loans in the study, 746 (55%) were made from libraries within the state of Colorado; 613 (82%) of those 746 loans were from academic libraries. Of the total number of loans 1,065 (79%) were from academic libraries. Only one of the seven CARL libraries is not an academic library. The following table gives the breakdown of numbers and types of libraries from which materials were borrowed: A=academic; P= public, G=government; B=business; O=other.

	A	P	G	B	O	TOTAL
AL	3	1				4
AZ	4	7			1	12
AR	1	2				3
CA	15	6			1	22
CO	23	5	9	1	2	40
CT	1					1
DE	1					1
DC	2		4			6
FL	4	2				6
GA	4	1	1			6
IL	10	2	2		2	16
IN	5	2				7
IA	6	3				9
KS	14	4				18
KY	1					1
LA	3	2	1			6
ME				1		1
MD	2		1			3
MA	2					2
MI		2		2		4
MN	2		1		1	4
MO	7					7
NE	6	4				10
NV	1	1				2
NH	1					1
NJ			1			1
NM	5		2			7
NY	3					3
NC	4				1	5
ND	2					2
OH	5				2	7
OK	11	3	2			16
OR	5		1	1		7
PA	1		1			2
SD	3					3
TN	5	1				6
TX	19	4		1		24
UT	7	4				11
VA	2					2
WA	2					2
WI	6					6
WY	1		1			2
Totals	199	56	27	6	10	298

4. Number of items borrowed per CARL library, matched to size of primary audience and number of volumes held by borrowing library:

	Holdings/Patron Ratio	# of Items Borrowed	Primary Audience	# of Vols.
1	259 LLE	322 DPL	255,915 DPL	2,146,136 COD
2	133 DVP	290 COV	20,792 COD	1,911.169 DPL
3	107 CYI	237 COD	18,651 COA	1,285,015 DVP
4	103 COD	186 COA	10,829 COV	771,864 COV
5	80 COP	103 COR	9,668 DVP	394,852 COA
6	71 COV	65 DVP	4,024 COR	230,755 COR
7	57 COR	56 COU	2,598 COP	225,918 LLE
8	21 COA	51 COP	2,000 CYI	213,331 CYI
9	7 DPL	28 LLI	871 LLE	208,476 COP
10		11 CYI		

(No patron or holdings data available for COU)

5. Number of titles borrowed by LC class letter:

Rank			Rank		
1	175	H	11	31	G
2	121	Q	12	25	Z
3	108	R	13	24	K
4	104	P	14	22	E
5	86	B	15	21	S
6	84	T	16	18	J
7	75	L	17	15	F
8	54	N	18	11	A
9	51	D	19	11	U
10	43	M	20	6	C
			21	2	V

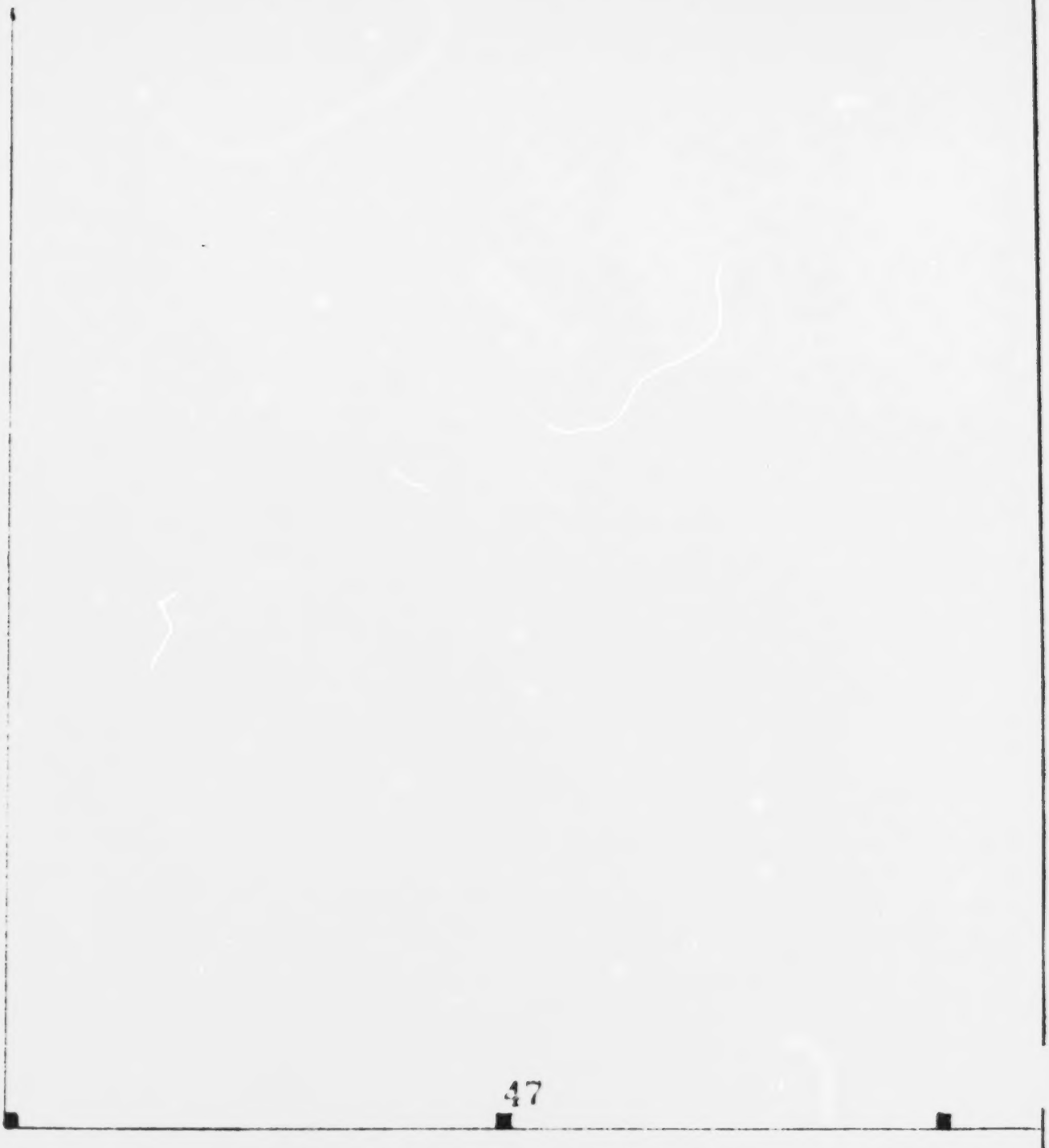
Humanities and social sciences: 740

Physical and natural sciences: 347

(NOTE: These figures do not include items for which the OCLC records had no 050 or 090 field)

6. Number of items by year, divided up by major subject area; of the 782 loans included in this graph, 561 are of the humanities and social sciences; 221 are of the natural, physical, and applied sciences; the median number of loans - 391 - occurs in 1978.

SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS



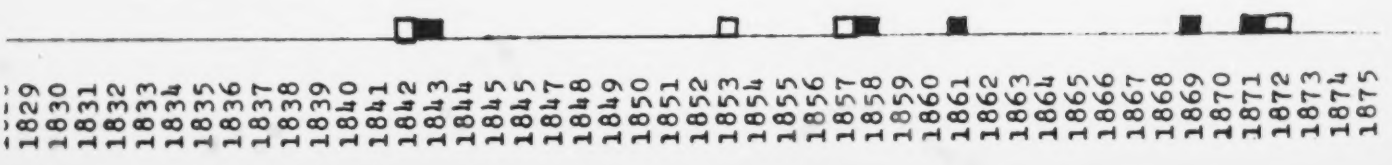
SHEET 2 OF 5 SHEETS

ITEMS BORROWED BY CARL LIBRARIES,
MARCH-MAY, 1988

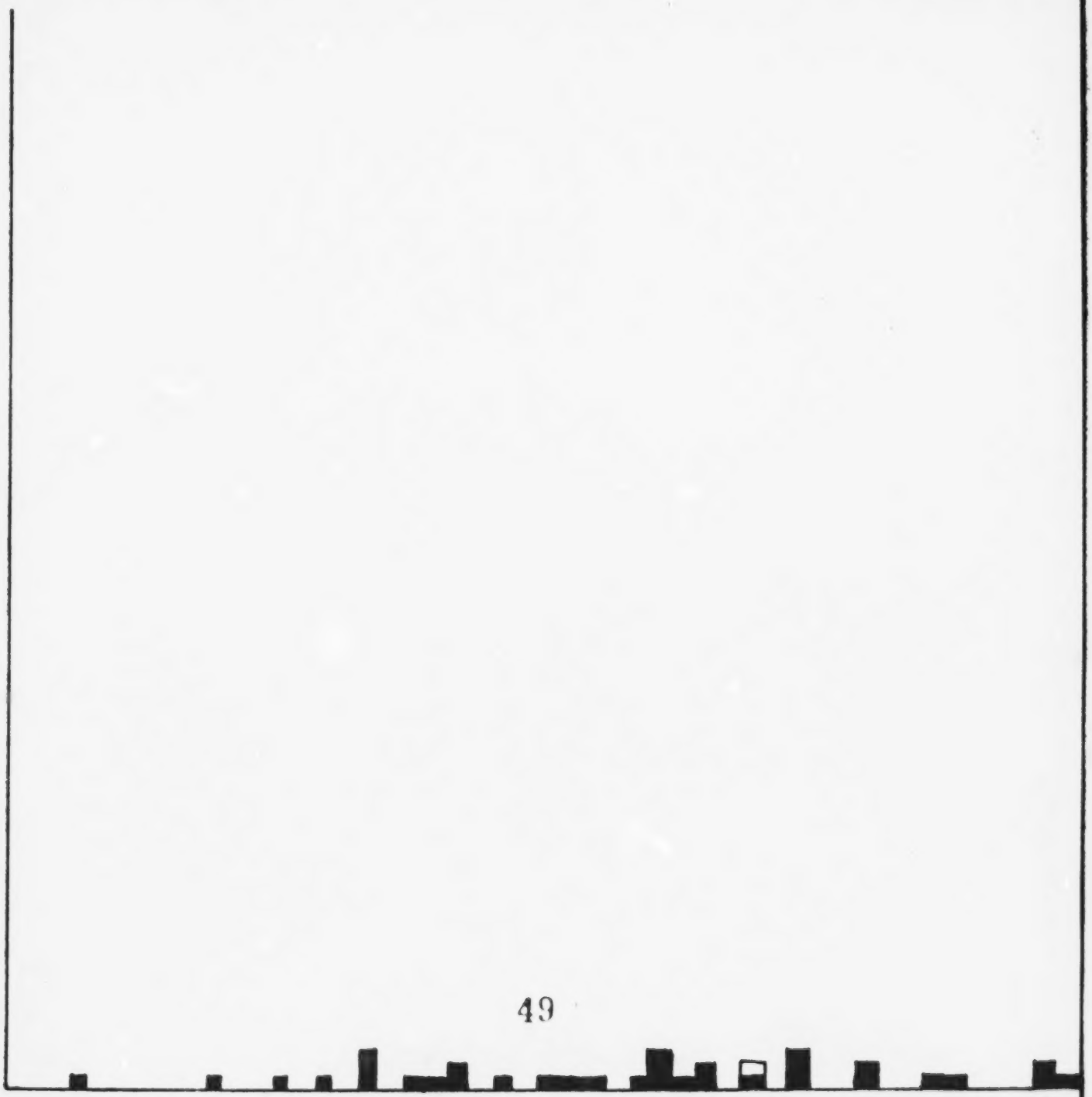
(PERIODICALS HAVE BEEN REMOVED, SINCE ONLY DATE OF INCEPTION OF PERIODICAL WAS AVAILABLE, NOT DATE OF ARTICLE REQUESTED)

HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES ■

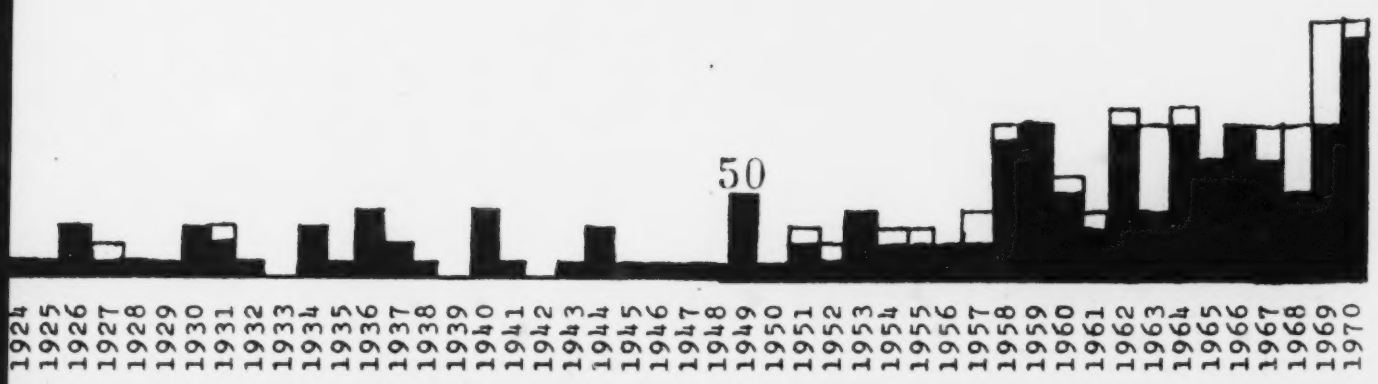
PHYSICAL, NATURAL, APPLIED SCIENCES □



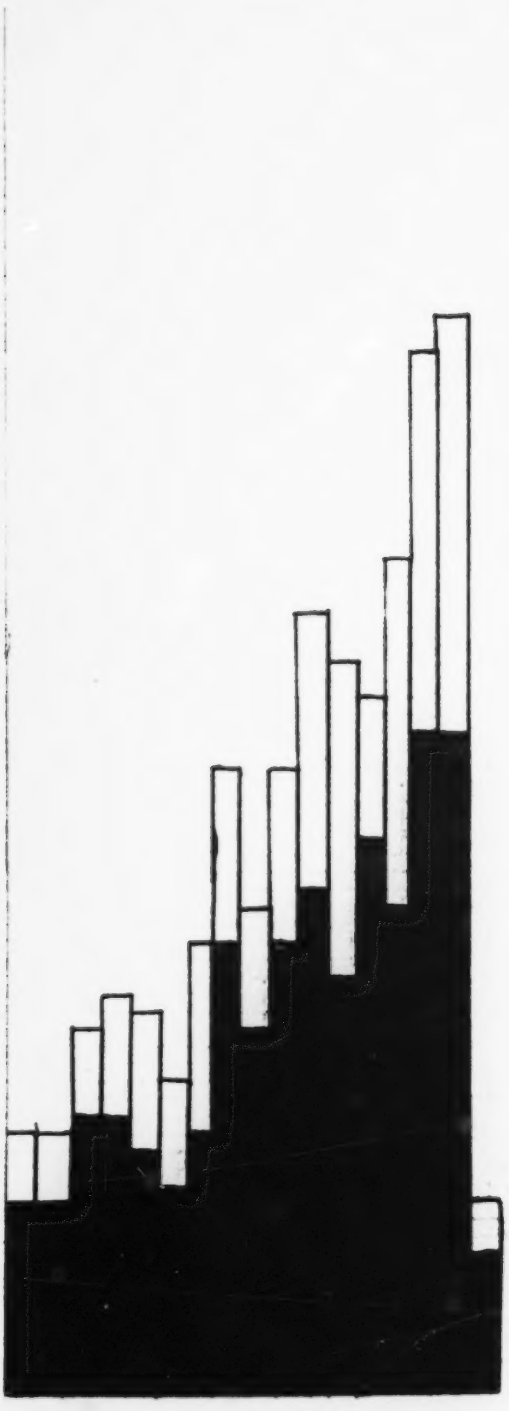
SHEET 3 OF 5 SHEETS



SHEET 4 OF 5 SHEETS



SHEET 5 OF 5 SHEETS



Summary and Conclusions

While the numbers have certainly changed a great deal since the 1960s (see, for example, table from Woodward 1961, p. 4), some patterns remain the same. ILL is still an activity mainly driven by costs and by speed of delivery. Expanding request loads have to some extent been met by improved methods of filling loans, largely through searching and borrowing on online systems; in the process, portions of the ILL process have been revolutionized. Differential, preferential fees - e.g., for libraries within the same consortium, within the same state, within the same network - are the practice (Interlibrary loan in ARL libraries 1983). User-driven ILL and telefacsimile use will be of increasing interest to all libraries. Encouraging ILL use in the future are: increased costs of materials while library acquisitions budgets remain relatively constant;expanding online catalogs and lines of communication; and expanding number of libraries becoming involved in such communications and catalogs. There are unfortunately some negative forces: fear of the costs of success (increased ILL requests when a library puts its retrospective holdings on OCLC; some librarians seem unable to understand that if they want to be able to borrow items, they should also be willing to loan them); different bibliographic utilities serving the same area, with different means of transmitting requests; lack of comprehensive ILL policies and delivery systems; not enough space for conditions on the OCLC ILL form; library staff who don't pay attention to the ILL codes,

From Woodward 1961, p. 4

TABLE I

LIBRARIES RANKED BY SIZE OF HOLDINGS
AND COMPARATIVE RANK IN ENROLLMENT AND INTERLIBRARY LOAN STATISTICS

	Size of Collection	Vols in Library	Enrollment Fall, 1959	I.L.L. Statistics, 1959-60 Vols Borrowed	Vols Loaned
1.	University of Colorado	485,700	(1) 10,500	(1) 1,050	(1) 1,720
2.	University of Denver	345,000	(3) 5,460	(2) 694	(2) 1,151
3.	University of Wyoming	275,000	(5) 3,800	(6) 398	(3) 778
4.	Colorado State University	200,000	(2) 6,000	(5) 410	(6) 352
5.	Colorado State College *	178,000	(4) 4,000	(3) 440	(5) 370
6.	Colorado School of Mines	92,600	(6) 1,080	(4) 430	(4) 671

* University of Northern Colorado

and who do not exhaust resources in their own state before checking elsewhere; lack of interest in loaning non-book materials; and most strikingly, considerable - and in some cases overwhelming - demands made upon the largest libraries in any one given area, especially in low-population areas, without commensurate financial reimbursement from either the users or from the states. It is noticeable that CARL libraries tend to borrow first overwhelmingly from other CARL libraries, for pressing financial and time reasons. As distance from Colorado increase number of items borrowed tends to decrease; an exception does show up in that states with large research libraries, such as Illinois, loan more than one would have predicted solely on the basis of distance. One-third of the items borrowed are periodical articles; half of the non-periodical items borrowed are in the natural, physical, and applied sciences. Nearly 80% of all items borrowed were borrowed from academic libraries; libraries tend to borrow from libraries like themselves, not out of snobbery, but rather because such libraries have similar interests. Items borrowed tend to be those published in the preceding ten years.

Research always seems to lead to more of the same. Several possibilities, that there was insufficient time to pursue, come quickly to mind:

1. Use automated cartography to map OCLC ILL traffic.
2. Match this study with the same time period of manual ILL; CARL libraries use serials lists of other collections and

the like, so there is a relatively heavy manual-form traffic; see following pages for sample ILL-report forms used by two CARL libraries.

3. Do a study of a much larger number of transactions and find out to what extent this microcosm reflects the actions of the macrocosm of which it is a part.

4. Do a followup study after CARL has in place its user-driven ILL procedures.

5. Study unfilled requests.

Interlibrary loan is extremely important to the successful completion of research by scholars. And it is only by the fullest possible utilization of ILL that we libraries may realize that we are not saying farewell to Alexandria, but rather hello to the real Alexandria - all of us together constituting the greatest of all libraries.

LOCAL LIBRARY MONTHLY INTERLIBRARY LOAN REPORT - BORROWING CODE____

NAME OF LIBRARY ARTHUR LAKES, COLO SCHL MINES CODE_____ NAME OF SYSTEM CCLS CODE_____

ACTIVITY PERIOD / 2 / 87 / (MO YR) COMPLETED BY Meg Clark TELEPHONE 273-3699

MATERIALS BORROWED FROM OTHER LIBRARIES

REPORT DUE AT SYSTEM HEADQUARTERS BY THE 10TH OF THE MONTH

CSL CODE A	SUPPLYING LIBRARY B	TYPE OF REQUEST: AUTHOR/TITLE C	SUBJECT D	FILLED BY BOOK* E	FILLED BY PHOTOCOPY** F	TOTAL FILLED G	UNABLE TO FILL H	TOTAL PROCESSED I
	CARL LIBRARIES:							
	CU-BOULDER	52		14	33	47		
	DPL-	13		2	8	10		
	AURARIA	19		15	2	17		
	DU	11		8	3	11		
	UNC	4		2	2	4		
	TOTAL CARL	99		41	48	89		
	OTHER COLO. LIBRARIES: PUBL/GOVT.							
	Arapahoe Comm. College	1		1	-	1		
	CSU	4		2	2	4		
	EPA-NEIC	1		-	-	-		
	EPA-Region 8	5		-	4	4		
	Front Range Comm. College	1		1	-	1		
	NOAA	2		1	1	2		
	Red Rocks Comm. College	2		2	-	2		
	SERI	1		1	-	1		
	TOTAL	17		8	7	15		
TOTAL	ALL COLORADO	116		49	55	104		
	REPORTED TO USER UNABLE TO FILL	→						

E + F = G-TOTAL FILLED G + H = I-TOTAL PROCESSED

*BOOK = ALL MATERIAL LOANED AND RETURNED SUCH AS MONOGRAPHS, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS, MICROFILM, FILMS, ETC.

**PHOTOCOPY = ALL MATERIAL WHICH IS PHOTOCOPIED AND KEPT

PUT REMARKS ON BACK OF FORM

Larsgaard Page 44

LOCAL LIBRARY MONTHLY INTERLIBRARY LOAN REPORT - LENDING

CODE____

NAME OF LIBRARY ARTHUR LAKES-COLO SCHL OF MINES CODE____ NAME OF SYSTEM CCLS CODE____

ACTIVITY PERIOD / 2 / 87/ (MO YR) COMPLETED BY Meg Clark TELEPHONE 273-3699

MATERIALS LOANED TO OTHER LIBRARIES

REPORT DUE AT SYSTEM HEADQUARTERS BY THE 10TH OF THE MONTH

CSL CODE A	REQUESTING LIBRARY B	TYPE OF REQUEST: AUTHOR/TITLE C	SUBJECT D	FILLED BY BOOK E	FILLED BY PHOTOCOPY F	TOTAL FILLED G	RETURNED UNFILLED H	TOTAL PROCESSED I
	CARL LIBRARIES:	44		13	13	26	18	44
	OTHER COLO. PUBL/GOVT LIBRARIES:	134		71	24	95	39	134
	TOTAL COLO. PUBL/GOVT. LIBRARIES, INCLUDING CARL:	178		84	37	121	57	178
	OTHER COLO. LIBRARIES: INDUSTRIAL/PRIVATE	92		53	22	75	17	92
	TOTAL ALL COLORADO:	270		137	59	196	74	270
						170		
	OUT-OF-STATE PUBLIC/ GOVT:	135		21	19	40	95	135
	OUT-OF-STATE INDUSTRIAL/ PRIVATE:	58		7	31	38	20	58
	TOTAL OUT-OF-STATE	193		28	50	78	115	193
TOTAL		463		165	109	274	189	463

E + F = G-TOTAL FILLED G + H = 1-TOTAL PROCESSED

*BOOK ALL MATERIAL LOANED AND RETURNED SUCH AS MONOGRAPHS, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS, MICROFILMS, FILSM, ETC.

**PHOTOCOPY ALL MATERIAL WHICH IS PHOTOCOPIES AND KEPT

PUT REMARKS ON BACK OF FORM

COLORADO ALLIANCE OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
Interlibrary Loan Statistics

Library University of Colorado-Boulder Month March Year 1988

	BORROWING TRANSACTIONS									LENDING TRANSACTIONS								
	AL	CSM	CSU	CU	DPL	DU	UNC	TOTALS	%	AL	CSM	CSU	CU	DPL	DU	UNC	TOTALS	%
FILLED BY BOOKS	33	10			34	52	42	171	55	50	19			54	9	73	205	37
FILLED BY COPY	5	6			33	44	51	139	45	102	32			4	0	45	183	33
TOTAL FILLED	38	16			67	96	93	310	100	152	51			58	9	118	388	70
UNFILLED										74	14			27	4	50	169	30
TOTAL PROCESSED										226	65			85	13	168	557	100
FILLED BY PHOTOCOPY	5	6			33	44	51	139		99	30			0	0	44	173	95
PHOTOCOPY PAGES	53	48			299	286	329	1015		821	243			0	0	1145	2209	—
FILLED BY MICROFICHE										3	2			4	0	1	10	5
NUMBER OF MICROFICHE SHEETS										3	3			8	0	3	17	

3/80

COLORADO ALLIANCE OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
Interlibrary Loan Statistics

Library University of Colorado-Boulder Month April Year 1988

	BORROWING TRANSACTIONS									LENDING TRANSACTIONS								
	AL	CSM	CSU	CU	DPL	DU	UNC	TOTALS	%	AL	CSM	CSU	CU	DPL	DU	UNC	TOTALS	%
FILLED BY BOOKS	40	5			22	39	17	123	56	32	17			72	22	104	247	50
FILLED BY COPY	3	3			20	32	40	98	44	32	15			0	1	39	87	18
TOTAL FILLED	43	8			42	71	57	221	100	64	32			72	23	143	334	68
UNFILLED										32	19			31	15	61	158	32
TOTAL PROCESSED										96	51			103	38	204	492	100
FILLED BY PHOTOCOPY	3	3			20	32	40	98		32	15			0	1	36	84	97
PHOTOCOPY PAGES	44	28			151	319	304	846		193	120			0	47	215	575	
FILLED BY MICROFICHE										0	0			0	0	3	3	3
NUMBER OF MICROFICHE SHEETS										0	0			0	0	4	4	

3/80

COLORADO ALLIANCE OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
Interlibrary Loan Statistics

Library University of Colorado-Boulder Month May Year 1988

	BORROWING TRANSACTIONS									LENDING TRANSACTIONS								
	AL	CSM	CSU	CU	DPL	DU	UNC	TOTALS	%	AL	CSM	CSU	CU	DPL	DU	UNC	TOTALS	%
FILLED BY BOOKS	24	6			25	31	13	99	46	19	20			40	14	59	152	48
FILLED BY COPY	7	10			6	32	62	117	54	36	7			3	1	49	96	31
TOTAL FILLED	31	16			31	63	75	216	100%	55	27			43	15	108	248	79
UNFILLED										14	5			12	8	28	67	21
TOTAL PROCESSED										69	32			55	23	136	315	100
FILLED BY PHOTOCOPY	7	10			6	32	62	117		22	6			3	1	49	81	84
PHOTOCOPY PAGES	94	86			50	235	481	946		169	196			39	8	404	816	
FILLED BY MICROFICHE										14	1			0	0	0	15	16
NUMBER OF MICROFICHE SHEETS										36	1			0	0	0	37	

3/89

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Interlibrary Loan Policy, Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines

INTERLIBRARY LOAN POLICY
ARTHUR LAKES LIBRARY
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES

Address for ILL:
Interlibrary Loan
Arthur Lakes Library
Colorado School of Mines
Golden, CO 80401

OCLC Code: COP
NUC Code: COG

Telephone: (303) 273-3699

MONOGRAPHS	3 weeks loan, no renewals.
DOCUMENTS	3 weeks loan, renewal if not on call here.
MAPS	3 weeks loan, renewal if not on call here.
LOAN FEES--WITHOUT RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT	$6 per item for Colorado non-academic borrowers and $8 per item for out-of-state non-academic loans. In the interest of scholarship, we will not charge other universities and colleges unless they charge us.
PERIODICALS	Not loaned.
THESES, DISSERTATIONS	Within Colorado: 3 weeks loan through hand-carried ILL or courier service. No renewal. Outside Colorado: Hard copy or fiche loaned only to academic libraries. Microfiche copy-$.25 per thesis plus $3 postage/handling. Paper copy-$.25 per page and cost of map reproduction, plus $3.00 minimum handling charge. Estimate will be given on request.
MICROFICHE, MICROFILM	Not loaned. Microfiche copied for $.50 per fiche. Paper copies of microfiche or microfilm-$.25 per exposure plus minimum $3.00 handling charge in U.S. and Canada.
PHOTOCOPIES--WITHOUT RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT	$.25 per page, plus minimum $3.00 handling charge in U.S. or Canada. No handling charge for photocopies picked up at the Arthur Lakes Library.
PHOTOCOPIES--WITH RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT	CARL libraries and all Colorado publicly funded agencies - no charge for 30 pages or less. If more than 30 pages, all pages at $.10 each.
RUSH SERVICE	$7.00 charge per item.
INCOMPLETE CITATION	$3.00 charge per item, if CSM staff must verify citation. At our discretion, inaccurate or deficient requests will be returned

POSTAGE	Not charged for Interlibrary loan. If first class postage is requested, estimated cost of postage will be assessed.
BILLING	Invoice with materials for photcopies; monthly for loans. Prepayment required for foreign requests.
REQUESTS	Will accept OCLC and ALA ILL forms, copy of CSM forms, or comparable foreign ILL forms. Written request is required. Copyright compliance for photocopies must be indicated.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY SUSPENSION	December 10-January 2. Only photocopies will be supplied during this time.
REPLACEMENT COSTS	Minimum cost of $65 or the actual cost of replacement, whichever is higher. Borrowing library is responsible for items lost in the mail. We suggest that you insure items when returning them by mail.

Appendix B

Rules for the Administration of the Colorado Library Network - Payment for Lending Program (COLONET/PFL)

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK - PAYMENT FOR LENDING PROGRAM
(COLONET/PFL)

2490-R-100,000 Eligibility

100.01 To receive payment a library must:

100.01 (1) Belong to a Regional Library Service System in Colorado, if eligible for membership.

100.01 (2) Be part of a legally established, not-for-profit organization which agrees to provide this service by contracting with the Colorado State Library.

100.01 (3) Lend to a library which is a Colorado Regional Library Service System member, if eligible, (but not a separate branch of a public library or separate campus of a college or University).

100.01 (4) Provide free library service.

100.01 (5) Net lenders - those who lend more than they borrow.

100.01 (6) Gross lenders - all those who lend materials under this program.

100.01 (7) Colorado State Library will decide whether net or gross payments will be made depending upon the appropriation.

100.02 The Denver Public Library will not receive payment under this program because it is funded separately as the Colorado Resource Center.

2490-R-101.00 Payment

The state and the Colorado State Library will consider loans from July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977 unless the appropriation is insufficient ot cover all transactions. If Payment for Lending funds are appropriated in subsequent years, the Colorado State Library will begin payments for transactions occurring afer the beginning of the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated.

101.01 The Colorado State Library will make semi-annual payments of an appropriate amount as determined by the annual budget, but not less than $2.00 per filled book or photocopy lending transaction.

101.02 Each distinct bibliographic citation, though it involves several volumes, is considered as one request.

101.03 Each subject request may, however, be filled by more than one book or one photocopy.

2490-R-101.04 Payment will be made for lending the following kinds of materials:

Books and monographs
Periodicals
Government documents
Microforms
Non-print material (for which a charge is not normally made)
Processing of photocopies in lieu of loans (but not the per page cost of copying)

101.05 It is understood that the payment of an appropriate amount as determined by the annual budget, but not less than $2.00 per lending transaction may not cover the entire cost to the lending library. The payment is, however, a token payment meant to cover the following:

Receipt of request
Search of local library's holdings
Retrieval of material
Checking out of material
Processing of forms
Wrapping and mailing, including postage
Use of material
Upon return, unwrapping, discharging, and reshelving
Statistical record keeping and reports

101.06 This payment does not cover verification and location of materials not in the lending library's collection.

101.07 The Colorado State Library will make monthly payments to the Bibliographical Center for Research (BCR) of an appropriate amount as determined by the annual budget, but not less than $2.25 per interlibrary loan request for searching, providing locations, and reporting.

101.08 The Colorado State Library will make monthly payments to the University of Colorado Medical Center Library of an appropriate amount, but not less than $1.00 per filled interlibrary loan transaction.

2490-R-102.00 <u>performance Standards</u>

102.01 No more than 3 working days can elapse from receipt of request to filling of request, or, notification of inability to fill.

102.02 Any available, circulating item should be loaned. It is desirable that lending libraries interpret as generously as possible their own lending policies.

102.03 The Colorado Interlibrary Loan Code, 1971, or revisions thereof, will be used as a guide to lending policy.

102.04 The Colorado Library Network Interlibrary Loan Procedures will be used as a guide to interlibrary loan procedures.

2490-R-102.05 Completed transaction forms must be kept by the local library for auditing purposes for the current year plus the previous year.

102.06 Completed statistics forms must be filed with the Regional Library Service System by the 10th of the month following the activity period to be reported.

102.07 Completed statistics forms must be filed with the Colorado State Library by the Regional Library Service Systems by the 15th of the month following the activity period to be reported.

102.08 End of fiscal year reports (June) must be filed at the Colorado State Library no later than June 25 if payment is sought.

Appendix C

BCR Interlibrary Loan Code

BCR INTERLIBRARY LOAN CODE

This code is a voluntary agreement adopted by the undersigned libraries to govern interlibrary lending among libraries in the BCR Region.

Introduction

Interlibrary loan service is essential to the vitality of libraries of all types and sizes as a means of greatly expanding the range of materials available to users. Lending between libraries is in the public interest and should be encouraged. This code is intended to make interlibrary loan policies among BCR libraries adopting it as liberal and as easy to apply as possible. Interlibrary loan should serve as an adjunct to, not a substitute for, collection development. When resources within the region have been exhausted, loan requests to more distant libraries should then conform to the provisions of the National Interlibrary Loan Code, 1980.

I. Definition

An interlibrary loan is a transaction in which library material, or a copy of the material, is made available by one library to another upon request.

II. Purpose

The purpose of interlibrary loan as defined in this code is to obtain library material not available in the local library.

III. Scope

A. A loan or a copy of any material may be requested from another library in accordance with the published lending policy of that library. The lending library will decide in each case whether a particular item can be provided.

B. Most libraries will not ordinarily lend the following types of materials:

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1. Rare or valuable material, including manuscripts;
2. Bulky or fragile items which are difficult to ship;
3. Material in high demand at the lending library;
4. Material with local circulation restrictions;
5. Unique material which would be difficult to replace.

IV. Responsibilities of Borrowing Libraries

A. Each library should provide the resources to meet the ordinary needs and interests of its primary clientele. Material requested from another library under this code should generally be limited to those items that do not conform to the library's collection development policy or for which there is no recurring demand.

B. Borrowing libraries will make every effort to exhaust their own resources before resorting to interlibrary loans.

C. The interlibrary loan staff of each library should be familiar with, and use, relevant interlibrary loan documents and aids.

D. Each library should inform its users of the purpose of interlibrary loan and of the library's interlibrary borrowing policy. Any member of the borrowing library's clientele should be eligible for interlibrary loan.

E. The borrowing library is responsible for compliance with the copyright law (Title 17, U.S. Code) and tis accompanying guidelines, and should inform its users of the applicable portions of the law. An indication of compliance must be provided with all copy requests.

F. Requested material must be described as completely and accurately as possible following accepted bibliographic practice. If an item cannot be verified, the statement "cannot verify" should be included along with information abut the original source of citation.

G. Borrowing libraries will make every effort to determine specific locations before sending requests. Blind requests are discouraged; only when efforts to locate material have failed to identify a specific holding library should such a request be placed.

H. Libraries should follow state guidelines for exhausting resources at the state level before requesting from libraries outside their state. Regional resources should be exhausted before going outside the region.

I. Standard interlibrary loan formats should be used for all requests, regardless of the means of transmission.

J. The safety of borrowed materials is the responsibility of the borrowing library from the time the material leaves the lending library. The borrowing library is responsible for packaging the material so as to insure its return in good condition. If damage or loss occurs, the borrowing library must meet all costs of repair or replacement, in accordance with the preferences of the lending library.

K. The borrowing library and its users must complv with the conditions of loan established by the lending library. Unless specifically forbidden by the lending library, copying by the borrowing library is permitted provided that it is in accordance with the copyright law and no damage to the original volume will result.

L. The borrowing library should encourage library users to travel to other libraries for on-site access to material when extensive use of a collection is required or the nature of the material requires special handling. The borrowing library should assist the user in making the necessary arrangements.

M. Participating libraries will make every efort to facilitate fair and equitable distribution of the interlibrary loan load.

V. Responsibilities of Lending Libraries

A. The decision to lend material is at the discretion of the lending library. Each library is encouraged, however, to generously interpret its own lending policy with due consideration to the interests of its primary clientele.

B. A statement of interlibrary loan policy and charges will be provided other BCR members upon request.

C. The lending library should process requests promptly. Conditions of loan should be stated clearly. Material should be packaged carefully. The lending library should notify the borrowing library when unable to fill a request, stating the reason for not filling the request. (For those using OCLC: within the limits of the system.)

D. The lending library is responsible for informing any borrowing library of its apparent failure to follow the provisions of this code.

VI. Expenses

A. The borrowing library should be prepared to assume costs for lost and damaged materials and any other costs not excluded by this code and should attempt to anticipate charges and autorize a maximum cost on the initial request.

B. Except under unusual circumstances, BCR libraries party to this agreement will not charge each other:
1. Fees for handling ILL requests
2. Postage or other transportation charges
3. Insurance fees

C. The participating libraries agree to provide 30 free pages per bibliographic citation when photocopying an ILL request. Thereafter, there may be a standard charge of 10¢ per page of photocopy. Charges for articles in excess of 30 pages will be at the discretion of the lenders. Lenders have the option of charging for all pages or only for the pages over 30. (Some libraries may have more liberal agreements; this does not affect such agreements).

D. Telephone communication costs will be paid by the telephoning library.

E. BCR members are encouraged not to charge each other. BCR signatories to this code may charge non-signatories who charge them.

VII. Duration of Loan

A. The duration of loan, unless otherwise specified by the lending library, is the period of time the item may remain with the borrowing library disregarding the time spent in transit.

B. Interlibrary request should be sent in time to reach the lending library no later than the due date. If the lending library does not respond, it will be assumed that renewal is granted. However, lenders are urged to respond to such requests.

D. All material on loan is subject to immediate recall, and the borrowing library should comply promptly.

VIII. Violation of Code

Each library is responsible for maintaining the provisions of this code in good faith.

PROCEDURES

I. Libraries that have signed the BCR agreement should indicate this by entering @/BCR on the request form in these locations;

OCLC - Borrowing Notes
ALA - COST AREA

BCR Libraries using OCLC are also encouraged to enter the fact that they are BCR code signers in the Name Address Directory (NAD), field AFFLN and to have a copy of their lending policies online.

II. Use of OCLC Subsystem

A. Libraries using OCLC/ILL agree to:

1. Supply full bibliographic informaiton on materials not in the database and indicate source(s) for both bibliographic and location information.

2. Send requests to known locations before contacting other libraries.

3. Respond to requests within the allowed time period.

4. Check the message waiting file on a regular basis.

5. Complete field COPYRT COMPLIANCE: when requesting photocopies.

6. Observe ILL guidelines in Interlibrary Loan: User Manual, 3d ed.

B. Paricipants will not require information about the status of the individual for whom material is being requested.

III. Libraries signing this code agree to give priority to requests from other BCR libraries under the following conditions:

A. The request is verified according to accepted bibliographic practice, as outlined in Boucher's Interlibrary Loan Practices Handbook (ALA, 1984). For periodical requests, this should include vol. number, pages, dates, and author and title of article; or

B. The borrowing library indicates the history of its unsuccessful efforts to verify the request and asks for the assistance of the lending library; and

C. The borrowing library identifies itself as a signer of this document.

IV. Participating libraries agree to exchange freely union listings and catalogs of all types and lending policies. (Copying costs may have to be recovered.)

V. All requests and shipments shall be conspicuously labeled "Interlibrary Loan" on the outside of the package. Inside the packaging the loaned material itself shall be clearly identified.

Appendix D

CARL Users Group ILL Task Force

CARL User's Group
ILL Task Force

Report
28 October 1986

The CARL User's Group ILL Task Force recommends that the attched set of guidelines should be submitted to the CARL staff to be used to implement a CARL/PAC Interlibrary Loan subsystem.

1) Definition: Interlibrary loan via the CARL/PAC ILL subsystem is seen as the direct online transmittal of an ILL request from a valid borrower of one CARL member institution to another CARL institution.

2) Common data base ramifications:

   a) The re-indexing project, which will produce a common data base to which each of the member's institution-specific bibliographic elements will be attached, is seen as a mandatory step prior to implementation of CARL/PAC ILL, due to its impact on the search strategy that will precede any ILL request.

3) Who will generate CARL/PAC ILL requests:

   a) Patrons using CARL/PAC terminals.

   b) CARL member Interlibrary Loan staff.

4) Patron validation:

   a) When a patron decides to borrow a book through CARL/PAC ILL, the system should request their home institution and ID, check CRC patron file, and return with a message of either "please continue with ILL request" or "please submit request at (institution department)."

   b) The system should be able to block some categories of patrons from using CARL/PAC ILL.

   c) Each member institution will submit to CARL their list of patron categories, specifying which categories are/are not candidates for using the ILL subsystem. (One possible category that may be blocked are community patrons.)

5) Types of material subject to ILL request on CARL/PAC:

a) At the present time, only circulating monographs will be available on the subsystem.

b) Member institutions' input of periodical titles/holdings is still far too limited to consider using CARL/PAC ILL for generation of periodical article requests.

c) Each member institution will submit to CARL any additions to their institution-specific profiles, which will set parameters as to what materials may/may not be loaned via CARL/PAC ILL. All branches and locations used by a given library should be identified as to whether these materials will/will not circulate via CARL/PAC ILL.

d) The system should inform the patron to request assistance at the ILL office for any material that cannot be ordered via the subsystem. The fact that a given title does not circulate on the subsystem does not mean that it is unavailable, and this information needs to be clearly transmitted to the patron.

6) Data necessary to transmit ILL requests:

a) Patron data.

1) Suppression of all except patron's ID and home institution should occur on PAC-only terminals.

2) ILL-dedicated terminals should be the only ones to have access to patron's name, address, phone, and any reason for a block.

b) Bibliographic data.

1) Call number/volume number, etc.

2) Location (stacks, branch, etc.).

3) Author (20 characters maximum).

4) Brief title (48 characters maximum).

c) Borrowing Institution/Lending Institution.

d) Date/time of request.

7) Communication between borrowing and lending institutions:

a) Global search, a new feature of the online system after re-indexing, will collectively search all of the other member institutions for a requested title, rather than the present system of specific, individual searches of the other institutions.

b) Because of this global search feature, the system rather than the patron, will select the location for an ILL request.

c) The selection should be random, in order to spread out ILL requests as equitably as possible among the members.

d) All CARL/PAC ILL requests should be stored online at both the borrowing institution and the lending institution for the following purposes:

1) Update the status.

2) Review (the borrowing institution should be able to access the file of requests that have been generated from their library.)

3) Print copies.

e) Online access to the ILL subsystem requests facilitates open communication at all times in order to expedite requests and to forestall problems with individual requests.

f) Filled ILL requests will remain in the online system in a storage file for a period of months yet to be determined, for the following purposes:

1) Statistics.

2) Review previous transactions, in case of questions/problems.

3) Management tool; future collection development plans may include analyses of ILL activity.

g) System should permit search by borrowing and lending institutions of the ILL files via:

1) Patron ID.

2) Searches of pending or in-process requests (should be able to search via ID, patron name, title, chronological by date of request.)

8) Status of Request:

a) ILL requests should include as part of their display a field that will be used by the lending institution to update the request's status.

b) System should automatically date all status responses input by the lending institution.

c) Five status responses are recommended:

1) Pending - The patron has input request; target institution has not yet accessed the request in the system.

2) In Process - Target institution has accessed the request that is in the system in order to begin processing (will be system-generated when the request is printed out from the file.)

3) Shipped - Lending institution has located material in its collection and checked it out to the requesting patron. The check-out process at Circulation will generate this response.

4) Filled - Material picked up by patron at Circulation; Circulation checked system at time of pick-up and updated the due date.

5) Unfilled - Target institution unable to fill request; patron is referred to the ILL office. (Daily scanning of the ILL subsystem by the ILL office of the borrowing institution should be a standard procedure in order to interface and begin work on the unfilled requests as soon as possible.)

d) Patron should be able to access on a PAC terminal by ID and determine the current status of their request at any time.

9) Circulation of materials requested on the ILL subsystem:

a) Circulation, overdues and fines will be controlled by the lending institution at the circulation desk in the same manner as any circulation to patrons of CARL member institutions.

b) Thus, the ILL office of the borrowing institution will not need to be responsible for circulation and follow-up of materials requested on CARL/PAC ILL.

c) Neither the lending nor the borrowing institution will need to maintain circulation records in the ILL office for materials requested via the subsystem.

d) ILL patrons are subject to the circulation policies of the lending institution.

e) No substitutions will be made by the lending institution for materials requested on the subsystem.

10) HELP messages for patrons using the ILL subsystem:

a) Simple and straight-forward.

b) Instruction on global search strategy.

c) Where to refer patron for pick-up of requested material or to ask questions.

d) Prediction of turn-around time; patron needs approximation of minimum time before they need to recheck status of their request (3 days.)

e) Any uncompleted transaction should refer patron to the ILL office.

11) Limitations on the use of CARL/PAC ILL:

a) The system should be able to limit the number of ILL requests that are pending or in process for one patron ID, depending upon the specifications of the borrowing and lending institutions.

b) Each member institution will submit to CARL any borrowing or lending threshold that they may wish to impose upon patrons using the subsystem.

12) A test of the direct ILL subsystem should be conducted internally at ILL offices prior to its appearance/publicity on public access terminals.

13) Related to implementation of the CARL/PAC ILL subsystem is the issue of current staffing levels at the ILL offices of the CARL member institutions, an issue which needs to be addressed by the CARL Directors. Points of concern:

a) Interlibrary Loan transmission via CARL/PAC will generate a significantly larger volume of ILL requests than currently occurs; statistics gleaned from the operation of similar systems at other institutions amply support this projection.

b) While paperwork involved with transactions conducted on the subsystem will be reduced, it will not offset the increase in workload with respect to document retrieval, transmittal and circulation.

c) Current staffing levels in CARL member institution's ILL offices will be inadequate to handle the projected increase in ILL activity.

d) The CARL Directors, in supporting implementation of the CARL/PAC ILL subsystem, are demonstrating commitment to the concept of recognition of the CARL institutions' collections as a single bibliographic resource for its members.

e) Thus, circulation of this resource among the six institutions should receive staff support commensurate with this commitment.

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